

This Issue Features Dyeing and Processing

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR  
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SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. 43

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 29, 1932

No. 5

The South's Most Widely Read Textile Journal Will Feature the  
South's Greatest Textile Event in the

## EXPOSITION NUMBER OCTOBER 13th

The Logical Medium Through Which to Direct a Message to Your  
Prospects and Customers in the Southern States

*Timed to reach subscribers just two or three days in advance of the opening  
of the Southern Textile Exposition and will be distributed from our booth  
during the entire week.*

This is an Exposition for SOUTHERN mill men and the SOUTHERN  
TEXTILE BULLETIN is the ONLY Textile Journal with all of its paid  
circulation concentrated in the SOUTH. By using this journal in connection  
with this event you therefore do not have to buy any waste circulation, and  
Southern Textile Bulletin rates are the lowest in the field.

The Exposition Numbers of the Southern Textile Bulletin have always been  
regarded as the outstanding and authoritative publication featuring this  
event, and, as usual, the officials and operating executives of Southern Mills  
will depend upon the BULLETIN to give them a complete and compre-  
hensive forecast of what they will see at Greenville.

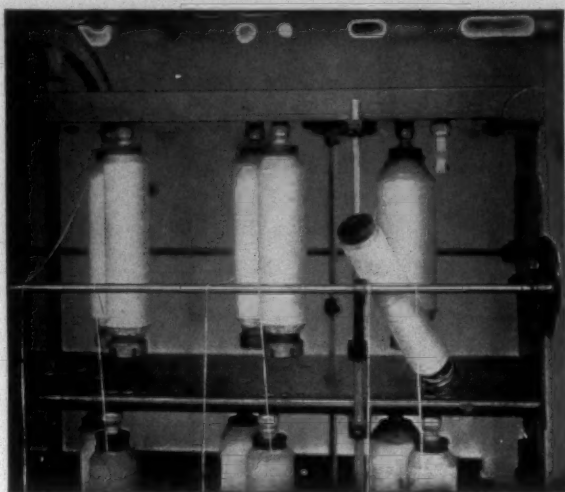
*Forms Close October 6th*

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.  
Elmira, N. Y.

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## BOBBIN HOLDER



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When the above claim was made by a Southern mill to our agent, we were as skeptical as you would be. But after conclusive checking of the facts, we found that this South Carolina print cloth mill installed 30,000 DIAMOND FINISH Rings in 1922, ran them not only days but also nights up to last year—and is still running them on the original flange, the equivalent of 20 years normal day running. For rings that combine correct design with extra long life, specify DIAMOND FINISH.

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THIN BOILING STARCHES	
FOXHEAD	EAGLE TWO STAR
	EAGLE THREE STAR
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THICK BOILING STARCHES	
GLOBE PEARL	BUFFALO
C. P. SPECIAL	FAMOUS N.
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WHITE CANARY	DARK CANARY
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**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**

17 Battery Place

New York City



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## Textile Distribution Discussed At Meeting

**S**PEAKING at the Retail Distribution Conference at Boston last week, Robert Amory, well known cotton mill executive, criticised the weakening influence of buying by committees, conferences and groups in that individual responsibility is often lacking. He favored a joint study by mills, converters and retailers of actual costs and the savings due to volume purchasing at today's session of the Conference on Retail Distribution.

Mr. Amory explained that the principal change in the method of distribution in the past twenty-five years is the enormous increase in the sale of ready-to-wear garments. The mills have shown a tendency to sell through their own sales forces instead of commission houses but he did not rate this of great moment.

"The retailers' buying methods have changed very largely toward purchasing more often in small quantities and very much nearer the actual time of shipment. A new mechanism has crept into retail buying. The 'merchandise man' is more numerous, and there has been an enormous amount of paper work, conferences and red tape in the retail stores themselves.

"There has been a very large increase in the maintaining of buying offices and in making buying trips to New York. Many retailers belong to syndicates or other firms of New York buying offices, to which they pay either a percentage on the purchases or a stated annual fee," he said.

"The new methods have one very large disadvantage, which is reacting on the whole scheme of distribution. This disadvantage is the lessening of individual responsibility and the growth of conferences, committees and other forms of group purchasing. It will become clear, if it has not already become clear, that committees are notoriously incapable of making clear-cut decisions, or of seeing ahead. The present method of buying is therefore tremendously cumbersome and very costly.

"The whole theory of group buying is based on the idea that by combining orders into large quantities, lower prices may be obtained. In so far as these orders are really consolidated, thereby making larger manufacturing runs for the mill, the scheme is of benefit to the whole industry and the saving in price at which these group orders are placed should be commensurate with the saving made possible by the larger run at the mill.

"Careful study shows that the actual saving to the manufacturer in cost of these larger orders is very much

smaller than is popularly supposed. Furthermore, these group purchases in real practice are usually made up of a great number of small orders placed too close to the shipping dates for real economy. When a larger discount is given than justified by the size and other conditions of the order, it is an unjustified discount, and therefore, an economic loss, which must in the long run add to the final cost of goods to the consumer. This group buying unfortunately is also principally done by large committees which have the usual faults of committees.

"I would like some time to see some of the leaders in the retail industry form a small committee with some of the larger mills and converters with the object of making an intelligent and careful study of the actual cost and saving due to volume purchasing. This would give the retailer a clear idea of what discount he was really entitled to and also what really constituted successful and economical grouping of orders. If the retail buying organizations are able to see fashion as far ahead as they should, they would be able to take advantage of another great possible saving in cost, namely, buying goods in the slack season for manufacturing.

"At present they seem unable to judge far enough ahead to place their specifications and color assortments in a way to take advantage of slack season manufacturing. I hope the heads of the great retail stores can study this matter, because there is an enormous advantage, both for them and for the community in such purchasing. It would enable steady employment in the mills and would give the retailer the benefit of a low price to which he would be really entitled. It would also give an advantage to the far-sighted retail buyer and build him up as against competition from the organization that is unable to forecast so accurately. The great chains are now more or less successfully accomplishing these results, proving this not an impossible ideal.

"I hope your retail group will make a study of buying costs, pulling all the costs out in the open and looking at them so that they will know when they get through what percentage of the cost of buying should be added to the price of the goods. With this full knowledge added to the study earlier suggested of the saving by quantity purchasing, I believe much might be accomplished to smooth the path between the manufacturer and the retailer so that goods may move more easily and more economically to the ultimate consumer.

# New Shrinking and Finishing Process Developed At N. C. Finishing Company

A new process for shrinking and finishing fabrics has been developed by Julian Robertson, general manager of the North Carolina Finishing Company, Salisbury, N. C. The patent has been assigned to the company.

The technical description of the new process has been summarized as follows:

"It is said to comprise the stretching of the fabric transversely while holding it under lengthwise tension and drying the fabric in such stretched condition, and then calendering the fabric, and then subjecting the calendered fabric to a shrinking treatment to permit shrinkage in both directions by wetting the fabric and then stretching the fabric transversely while holding it under lengthwise tension and then drying and ironing the fabric to permit further shrinking in both directions, and finally drying and ironing the fabric."

The process was developed to fill a great need in the garment industry. It is not only a preshrinking process but also, and equally important, a finishing process. It was originated to handle the preshrinking and finishing of the better grades of shirting and underwear cloths, particularly those which had previously been bleached and mercerized.

There is a wide variety of heavy fabrics and unbleached fabrics which should be shrunk by other methods, and the company is installing another process to take care of cloths of this nature. It is their idea to be in a position to furnish the trade with the best available shrinkage for all kinds of fabrics.

The cloth finished on this new equipment has a particularly beautiful silky, lustrous appearance due to the fact that two Palmer silk finishing machines are used in the operation. The shrinkage is brought about by the use of a large amount of water and steam which are forced into the fabric under pressure while it is free from tension, thereby causing expansion of the fibres and yarns and contraction of the fabric. The subsequent drying and finishing on the Palmer machines is accomplished

while the cloth is free from tension, and therefore the shrink is finished into the fabric. It is impossible to over-shrink cloth on this equipment because all mechanical pulls and forces are avoided and the cloth is left free to contract in both directions.

There has been some demand for an absolutely zero shrunk fabric, but since this is impossible and there is bound to be some variation, it is believed to be better to have a slight known variation than one which can be determined only in a laboratory and which cannot readily be allowed for in cutting when using cloth shrunk by this process. An allowance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in the average shirt collar, will amply take care of the small shrinkage that remains, and of the shrinkage caused by sewing threads and also allows for the variation in different laundering methods. The allowance is less than half of the change from one collar size to another, and being known can be allowed for without adversely affecting the fit of a new or laundered garment.

It is the announced company policy to retain the patent for the exclusive use of the customers who finish cloth there. No royalty is charged them, and it is believed that the finishing company has added many new accounts due to the strong demand for cloth carrying this preshrunk finish.

## New Du Pont Dyestuff

Ponsol Blue Green Y Double Paste, a vat dyestuff producing bright bluish greens of very good fastness, especially to light, chlorine, washing and perspiration, has just been announced by the Dyestuffs Division of the du Pont Company.

In addition to possessing all the usual characteristics found in vat colors, it is said to give full shades dyed either cold or at higher temperatures. It is also stated that Ponsol Blue Green Y Double Paste is level dyeing, penetrates well, and is practically unaffected by metals.



*Air View of North Carolina Finishing Company*



# Non Creasing Cottons

For years it has been recognized that a successful method of finishing cotton cloth so that it would not wrinkle, or if crushed so that the wrinkles would shake out, would add materially to the use of cottons for many purposes.

In recent weeks the trade press, particularly the foreign trade papers, have discussed a new process that is claimed to make cotton and rayon cloths "uncrushable." How this is done is explained in some detail in a recent issue of the Textile Mercury from which the following is taken:

"Yarns and fabrics of various textile fibres may be made uncrushable by impregnating them with a synthetic resin so that this is mainly distributed within the individual fibres. The resin must not be without the individual fibres as in the case of a size since this has the opposite effect and makes the textile material stiff and even more crushable. Presumably the pores of the fibres are filled up with the synthetic resin and this gives them a spring elastic character which characterizes real silk and wool and which is highly desired in cotton.

"A wide range of synthetic resins may be made by condensing formaldehyde with various organic substances, mainly, but not necessarily, those containing hydroxyl groups such as phenol, glycerine, urea, etc.

"The following are examples by which cotton may be rendered uncrushable:

(1) Formation of resin in material.—Cotton fabric of a medium quality, preferably after first mercerizing with or without tension, washed free from alkali and dried, is impregnated with the following liquor:

20 parts of 40 per cent formaldehyde.

10 parts of urea.

5 parts of boric acid (catalyst).

60 parts of water at ordinary temperature, and then dried at 130 deg. C. The fabric is further heated at this temperature for 30 minutes. Afterwards all synthetic resin adhering to the outside of the fabric is removed by a thorough soaping at the boil.

(2) Application of pre-formed resin.—Under suitable conditions acetone and phenol are condensed to form dihydroxy-diphenyldimethyl methane. Then 228 parts of this product and 600 parts of 40 per cent formaldehyde are heated nearly to boiling point; 6 parts of 60 Tw. potassium hydroxide are then added and the mixture further boiled for one-quarter of an hour. At this stage the resin is partially formed and is watersoluble, so the mixture is quickly cooled and suitably diluted. Fabric similar to that mentioned in the first example is then padded with the solution, dried at a low temperature, say 30 to 60 C., and finally heated for a few minutes at 160 to 180 deg. C. whereby the formation of the resin is completed within the cotton fibres. External resin is removed by means of boiling soap.

"Generally it may be noted that the substances used in the formation of synthetic resins are not expensive. Hence the process for making cotton uncrushable should be reasonably cheap. In fact, it is claimed that the resins are, weight for weight, cheaper than cotton.

"In producing a synthetic resin in cotton there is a tendency to produce colored substances at the same time. This may be largely avoided by including a small proportion of a reducing substance such as formaldehyde sulfoxylate in the reaction mixture.

"The following is an example of the process as carried out with mercerized cotton fabric:

Fabric is mercerized in the usual manner with caustic soda of about 50 Tw., then washed with water, squeezed, and padded with a mixture prepared by boiling together:

100 parts of phenol.

100 parts of 40 per cent formaldehyde.

4 parts of potassium carbonate (catalyst) for about five minutes and rapidly cooling. The fabric is then tented and simultaneously dried at a low temperature, and afterwards passed over drying cylinders or otherwise heated for two minutes at 170 deg. C. The phenol-formaldehyde resin is thus fixed in the fabric, and it remains only to remove external resin by a boiling soap treatment.

"It appears that removal of the alkali after mercerization and before treatment with the resinous mixture is optional; the alkali remaining in the fabric may then be regarded as the catalyst. Thus the following is another process in which concentrated alkali is left in the fabric as distinct from the above described process in which the bulk of the alkali is removed by washing.

Cotton fabric is padded with or without tension in 20 Tw. caustic soda and then immediately passed through the following mixture: 50 parts of phenol, 50 parts of 40 per cent formaldehyde, maintained at room temperature. The fabric is then dried at a temperature not exceeding 60 deg. C. (color is liable to develop if this temperature is exceeded). Afterwards the fabric is again padded with 40 per cent formaldehyde, dried, heated for 2 to 5 mins. at 180 deg. C. on drying cylinders, washed and soap boiled."

## Charlotte Chemical Laboratories Offers Complete Line

The Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., with offices, laboratories and warehouse at 1122 South Boulevard, Charlotte, is offering a complete line of both heavy chemicals and chemical specialties for the textile industry.

Long known as manufacturers of chemical specialties, such as acid-proof values, chemical putty, and acid-proof cement, this organization has now rounded out its line by the addition of a complete stock of heavy chemicals, as well as a number of special items manufactured in the Charlotte plant.

Many years of experience in manufacturing special cleaners has led to the development of a complete line, offered in both liquid and powdered form, to which the name "Charlite" has been given. Several grades of Charlite are manufactured, including special blends for floor cleaning, heavy-duty metal and paint cleaning, and a liquid pine scrub soap expressly designed for floors of all types.

The extensive warehouse facilities at the South Boulevard plant enables the Laboratories to stock ample supplies of standard heavy chemicals for the trade, and shipment can be made overnight on practically all items. The central location of the company in Charlotte is of particular advantage to buyers throughout the Carolinas.

The company is especially fortunate in being able to command the services of a group of chemical engineers of national repute, and its extensive laboratory facilities enables it to render prompt and accurate service on problems arising in the field of textile chemistry. This service is available to all customers at any time.

# The Value of Kier Oil

**A**T a recent meeting of the Northern New England Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, the following information on the value of kier oils was given by Mr. Moran:

There seems to be some doubt on the part of the questioner as to the value of the various kier oils that have been impressed upon us in the last few years, at least as to their benefit for this purpose. Bleaching is a rather old procedure, highly developed, quite efficient, and not very expensive, but quite slow as it has been conducted in years gone by. When I started in business, the lime boil was in general use. This necessitated two boils, the first with lime and the second with soda ash. However, at that time, there was available another process which happened to be in use where I started in. That process was based upon an investigation conducted by Professor Knecht in England, in which he developed the fact that when cotton was boiled with caustic soda, relatively little of the cotton wax was removed, perhaps 30 per cent, whereas if it was boiled with soap, around 60 per cent would be removed, and if boiled with rosin soap around 70 per cent removed. And, on this basis, a single boil with caustic soda, together with rosin soap, under pressure or 10 hours, was adequate to give a satisfactory bleach, at least appeared to be satisfactory at that time; and that is apparently more or less the basis of the more recent procedure by which kier oils have come into use. I assume something of the nature of a sulphonated oil, soap, rosin soap, pine oil mixture or some of the various wetting out agents which have become available in recent years, are referred to in the question. Since around 1900, caustic soda has greatly increased as compared with lime for kier boiling. The fact that it is soluble and can be more easily handled, and lime stains avoided, has tended to increase its use, and as it has come down in cost, the objection to the higher cost has been overcome. Originally, of course, lime was plentiful and inexpensive and the whole procedure quite inexpensive. As long as no particular hurry was necessary in handling the goods, two boils were continued, even with the caustic boil. Most plants had been equipped for lime boils and so had ample capacity for the double boil. As the kier charge was split between the two boils, not much extra cost was involved and it assured a uniform treatment. So, if the circulation failed to be uniform in the first treatment, the defect was certain to be overcome on the second boil. The first boil removed most of the foreign matter and dirt and the second gave a relatively clean boil. During the last ten years, pressure has come upon mill people for increased speed in production. Speed has become important in getting deliveries out on time, and in consequence, there has been a marked increase in the use of the single boil, so that now the single boil is quite largely in use. In kier boiling, the goods may be put in by hand or by mechanical means. Where they are hand plaited there is a good deal of uneven packing and uneven circulation. With mechanical plaiting, these defects are less marked. But there is always the liability of uneven circulation and some of the goods may come out without getting adequately boiled. Anything that increases the absorbency tends to reduce this liability to uneven circulation, and the main advantage in adding something of the nature of these kier oils is to increase the absorbency and wetting-out qualities of the cotton, thereby increasing the speed with which the kier charge begins to act on the goods, and allow considerably more efficient boiling in a

given length of time. Goods that are boiled in the kiter are so handled for various purposes, and, a great variety of cloths naturally are handled. Some of them, of course, are soft and readily wet out, and it is comparatively easy to secure adequate penetration and circulation. Others are hard twisted, or, made from yarns that resist penetration. Some goods are boiled simply for finishing white, while others are for prints, and still others for plain shades. The requirements for white work are much less severe as regards the boil. Uneven boiling will not show particularly on goods that are finished white. On goods that are to be printed, the patterns are broken up and most of the print colors are relatively easy to be absorbed by the fabric, so that an uneven boil may not be so serious a defect in the case of prints. But, in the case of plain shades, the difficulties may be much greater, depending on the character of the dyeing and on the character of the cloth. If the cloth is to be dyed with direct dyestuffs and it is relatively soft, little difficulty may be experienced; but with finer goods, higher counts, harder twists, combed yarns and particularly if the goods are to be dyed with vat colors, and especially on range dyeing, a great amount of difficulty may be experienced unless the goods are absolutely perfect as they come out of the kiers, as regards absorbency. So, it is advisable, under those conditions, to favor the goods as far as possible. Cost is a consideration on all cotton goods, but in finer goods and goods that are dyed with vat colors, where the cost is of less consideration, you can afford to stand a somewhat higher bleaching cost. The question as it is asked is if kier oils are necessary. It might be better to put it, "Are kier oils advantageous, advisable or expedient?" I don't believe they are necessary, but in some cases it seems quite desirable that some addition should be used, particularly on the single boils, to help the wetting out and penetrating of the kier liquors. Cotton, as it is plaited into the kier, is coated with quite a considerable amount of foreign matter, and particularly a certain amount of cotton waxes. These cotton waxes are quite repellent to water, and unless some assistance is given, the wetting out becomes a slow operation. As the boil starts, the caustic soda usually acts on the fatty acid that may be present. Probably some oils, in the nature of cotton seed oil, are saponified and converted into soaps, and these soaps exert a wetting out action and gradually wet out all of the fabric that is in the kier, but naturally this is much slower than if you give it assistance at the start by adding some assistant that will bring about this wetting out in a much shorter time. So, I believe that with the single boil, there is an advantage, with certain classes of fabric, from adding some sort of kier oil to your boil. One of the products that has been advocated during recent years has been pine oil. And, of course, there have been others, such as the hydrogenated hydrocarbons that are of a more or less oily character, or, liquids not mixable with water. These, in order to be usable, require to be mixed with emulsifying agents, such as soap or sulphonated oil that will cause them to emulsify and mix readily with water. The idea presumably of the pine oil is that it dissolves the cotton wax, but the amount used is so small that it is a question if the solvent action is not due mainly to the soap or sulphonated oil that is used as an emulsifying agent along with the pine oil or similar product, rather than the pine oil that is present. The rapid wetting out of the cotton fibers and the uniform circulation throughout the kier, seem to be the main purpose desirable to accomplish.



# Rabbit "Angora Wool"

## Proving Important Textile Fibre

BY PAUL PALMER

Editor American Fur Animal.



*The Angora Rabbit*

**W**ITHOUT discussing the historic record of this wool-producing animal, the writer will deal with the development during the past five years, from the production of the raw product to the manufacture of rabbit wool products in America.

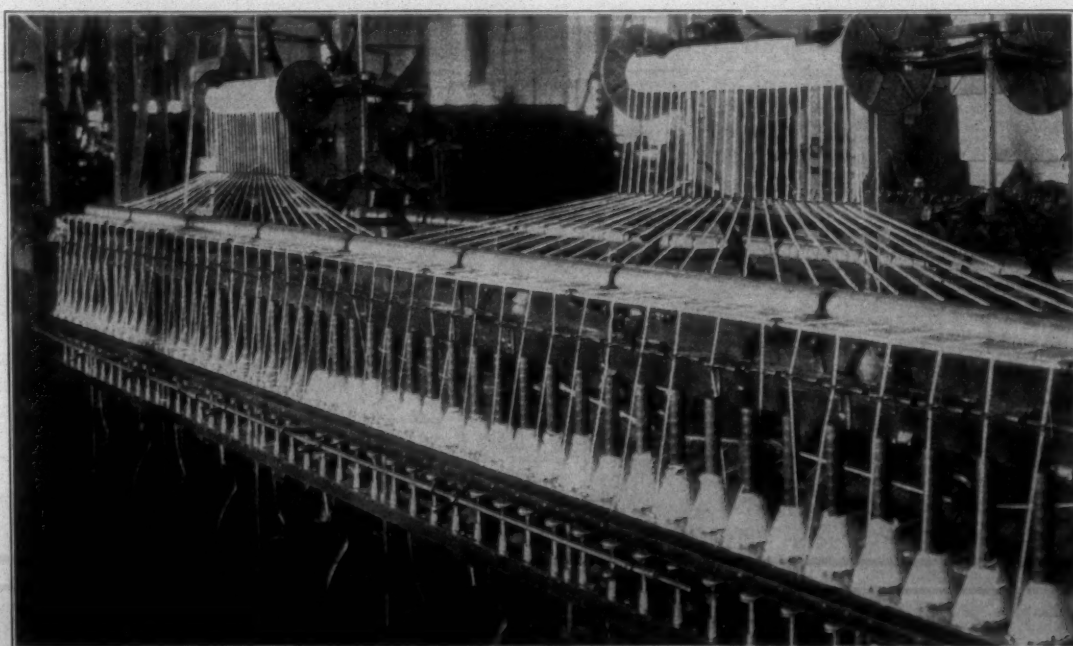
The product is not altogether new in America, as manufactured wool garments have been sold in the most exclusive stores in America for years, being imported from England and France. Prior to 1929 little or no interest was manifested by the American textile manufacturers. This is no longer the case and many experiments have been made by various textile companies throughout the East and far West. The first satisfactory venture was made by the Pendleton Woolen Mills, of Portland, Oregon, and now in the East several commission merchants are buying for mills who are conducting experiments. Weber and Barkan, of 24 University Place, New York City, write they are in the market for Angora wool and the price to the producer is the same price as last year, which is: first grade, \$7.00; second grade, \$6.00, and third, \$5.00 per pound. The price continues down to

sixth grade, which brings the producer only \$2.00. There is no need for a producer letting his grade run as low as third, except by carelessness and bad management.

There are other buyers, but the writer wishes to encourage the manufacturer or commission merchants to deal direct with the breeder through their specialty clubs such as American Angora Wooler Club, E. H. Clayton, of Villisca, Iowa, secretary, and the Angora Breeders' Association, George A. Griffiths, of Jeannette, Pa., secretary. These two specialty clubs represent 90 per cent of the rabbit wool production in America. They only wish a fair price for their members and dealing direct with these specialty clubs eliminates much time and waste and at the same time allows the producer as much as possible for his product. Both the producer and the manufacturer benefit and a better understanding can be obtained.

The Finer Textile Company, of Seattle, Wash., displayed the raw wool, yarns, caps, robes and several designs of sports sweaters, also golf hose, as well as other

*(Continued on Page 18)*



*Spinning "Angora Rabbit Wool"*

# Franklin Process Rigid Tube Dyeing Machine

By G. T. METCALF

Franklin Process Company.

As an addition to its regular line of spring tube package yarn dyeing machines, Franklin Process Company, Providence, R. I., now offers a rigid tube package dyeing machine.

This machine differs from other Franklin Process package dyeing machines in that the yarn is not wound on a Franklin spring tube, but is wound on a standard five-eighths-inch diameter perforated rigid paper, or composition, tube such as is used by other package dyeing systems of the European type.

The machine operates as a single unit, multipurpose system, boiling out, dyeing and finishing, all being done in one kier.

It is claimed that this new Franklin Process machine has a number of advantages in that it requires less time for loading and unloading, a shorter dye bath, less floor space, lower cost of upkeep and lower labor costs. Furthermore, the new machine operates on the one-unit system, for which maximum production under ordinary dyehouse conditions is claimed. This new machine is shown in Figure 1. In outside appearance it is the same as the standard Franklin Process spring tube dyeing machine.

Figure 2 shows a cross section view of the Franklin Process spring tube machine. The Franklin Process rigid tube machine is built and loaded in the same manner. The small amount of dead space in the machine, as

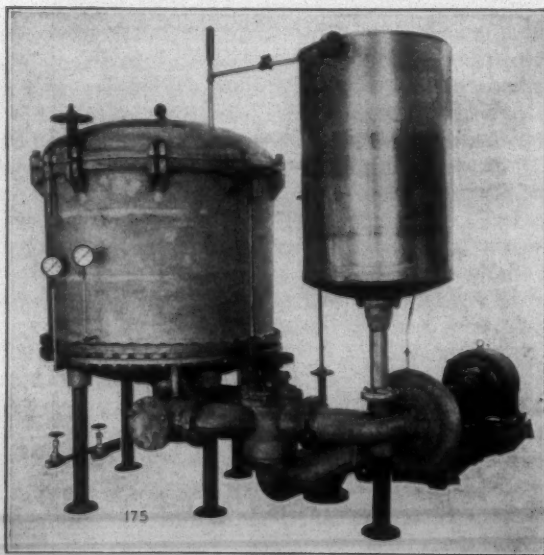


Fig. 1. Franklin Process Package Dyeing Machine. The outside appearance of the spring tube machine and the rigid tube machine is approximately the same.

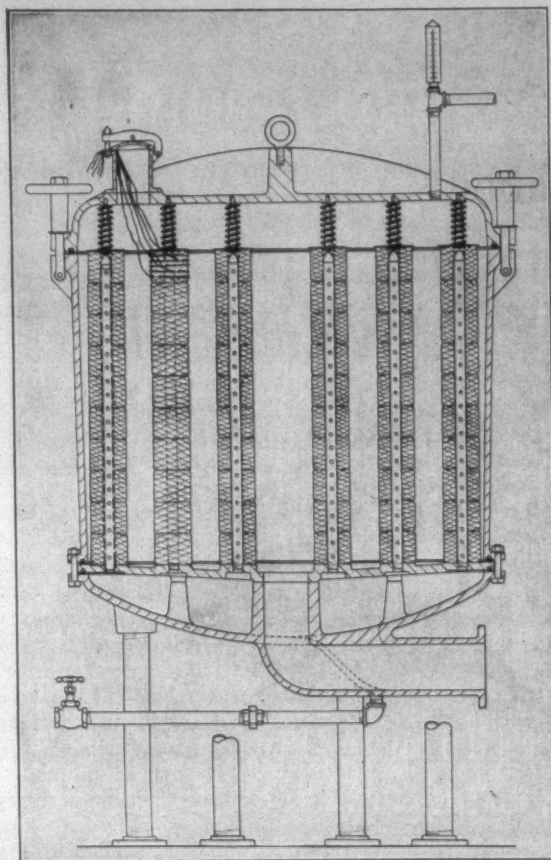


Fig. 2. Cross section view of Franklin Process Package Yarn Dyeing Machine, showing how packages or cheeses are compressed on the perforated spindles, so that all packages have an equal density. Thus, these packages all receive an equal amount of dye liquor and are all dyed the same depth of shade. Also note small amount of dead space in this machine.

shown in the picture, is one of the advantages claimed for it. This allows more yarn to be dyed in a given floor space, the makers state. Furthermore, there are no individual spindles for each package of yarn. This is cited as an advantage in that there is no tendency toward excessive breakage of spindles due to knocks when lifting out the drum, or due to vibration.

When loading a Franklin Process machine, the packages are simply dropped over the spindles, or holders, and held in place automatically by spring cover plates. The packages are unloaded by lifting them off of the spindles with specially constructed tongs.

#### LOADING AND UNLOADING TIME

A study of the time required for loading and unloading the new Franklin machine shows that a machine with a capacity of 288 packages may be loaded and unloaded in 22 minutes. Time for dropping the packages on spindles is given as 22 minutes and for removing the packages from the spindles as 7 minutes.

#### PRODUCTION

The Franklin Process Company cites the following showing production of its one-unit package dyeing system:

The capacity per unit is 488 packages. The operations of boiling out, dyeing and finishing requires 3 1-3 hours per 3 batches. Each machine will do 3 batches per day, or a total of 9 batches daily, giving a total production of 4,392 packages daily.



# Southern Mill Operations on Steady Basis

BALFOUR, N. C.—Balfour Mills, Inc., continue to operate at full blast with a pay-roll of 1,200 workers to fill orders. Capt. Ellison A. Smith is president.

ATHENS, TENN.—The Chilhowee Mills are now operating with a double shift of employees. For the past month this company has been adding to the number of employees until 25 per cent has been added.

MONTICELLO, ARK.—The Monticello Cotton Mills Company has begun a capacity schedule with both day and night shifts. The company is filling large orders for cotton sacking.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.—The C. H. Bacon Company, a branch plant of Lenoir City, Tenn., will put on a day and night full-time schedule in order to be able to fill orders which have been received for women's and children's hosiery. One hundred operatives will also be added.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—The Southern Silk Mills, operating plants here and at Greensboro, N. C., are operating on a full time schedule with enough orders booked to keep this schedule in effect until October 1 or later. Two hundred and twenty-five operatives are employed at these two plants.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. — The Chipman-Burrowes Hosiery Mill at East Flat Rock and the Grey Hosiery Mill at Hendersonville have increased production and the number of workers within the past sixty days to meet increased demand. Both are on full time. The Chipman-Burrowes plant, of which E. S. Sibert is manager, furnishes men's half hose to retail chain stores and is employing some 150 persons. The Grey Mill manufactures women's high grade hose and employs about seventy-five persons. Charles L. Grey and James P. Grey, Jr., own the plant.

TALLADEGA, ALA.—The Talladega Cotton Factory has bought two Foster winders from the mills at Pine Bluff, Ark. R. F. Goodroe is doing the shipping and erecting.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Spartan Mills are now operating their print cloth mill on a basis of 55 hours weekly on day shift and 50 hours on the night shift, previous reports stating that the night run was 55 hours being erroneous. The mill is operating at night with men only.

TALLADEGA, ALA.—The Bemis Brothers Bag Company has purchased 80 acres of land adjoining their property at Bemiston, near here. The purchase price was \$4,000. It was not announced for what purpose this property would be used.

MAGNOLIA, MISS.—The cotton mill, formerly the Magnolia Cotton Mills, now the J. W. Sanders Mill No. 2, which has been idle for approximately three years, will be put into operation this week. S. L. Dean is superintendent. It is understood that approximately 150 operatives will be on the pay roll at the beginning.

PARIS, TENN.—In the proposed garment factory in Paris approximately 2,500 women and girls have registered for work. Of this number between 800 and 900 were eligible, according to a factory representative. A location has not been selected, but three available are under consideration.

TALLADEGA, ALA.—The Talladega Cotton Factory, manufacturers of knitting yarns, will employ sixty additional operatives. The company is doubling the capacity of the plant and will operate 24 hours a day, with two shifts of 12 hours each working 60 hours a week each. This schedule will be in effect for at least three months, it was announced.

(Continued on Page 16)

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## VICTOR MILL STARCH

*"The Weaver's Friend"*

It BOILS THIN . . . . . penetrates the  
WARP . . . . . carries the weight into the  
cloth . . . . . means good running work . . . . .  
satisfied help and 100% production.

*We are in a position to offer  
Prompt Shipment*

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.

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## PERSONAL NEWS

C. C. Bobo has resigned as night overseer of the silk department at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. G. Cunningham has become overseer of carding at the Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga.

T. C. Crowe has resigned as overseer of carding at the Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga.

J. H. Bagley has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer weaving, Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga.

W. S. Nicholson has resigned as president of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

W. A. Reid, formerly superintendent Consolidated Corporation, Pelham, Ga., has accepted a similar position at Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga.

W. R. McElveen, formerly superintendent Southern Mills, Athens, Ga., has accepted position as superintendent Adams-Swirles Mill, Macon, Ga.

Frank E. Whitman, who has been treasurer of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., has been elected vice-president.

W. A. Brooks, superintendent of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills Nos. 2, 3 and 5, Griffin, Ga., has sufficiently recovered from a recent illness to return to his office.

R. M. Carruthers has been promoted from second hand on day run to night overseer of the silk department at the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Warren H. Pearman has been promoted from assistant overseer of quality control and research departments to assistant overseer of carding at the Clark Thread Company, Austell, Ga.

N. H. Bailey, who has been superintendent of the No. 2 dye plant at the Lowell Bleachery South, Griffin, Ga., has been transferred to the converting and sales department.

Levy Hiller, from the Clearwater Bleachery, Clearwater, S. C., has been appointed superintendent of the No. 2 dyeing plant at the Lowell Bleachery South, Griffin, Ga.

Geo. H. Bridge, Jr., special representative of Wm. R. Noone & Co., has taken up his residence in Greenville, S. C., and will make this his permanent home and headquarters in order to give better service and attention to the Southern territory.

D. P. Stowe, secretary and treasurer of the Perfection Spinning Company, Belmont, N. C., was elected president of the Gaston County Textile Manufacturers' Association at the annual meeting Saturday. He succeeds F. L. Smyre. C. D. Welch, of Cramerton, was elected first vice-president; A. K. Winget, of Albemarle, second vice-president. Directors include W. L. Balthis, C. A. Cannon, of Kannapolis, J. A. Groves, of Albemarle, G. W. Stowe, of Belmont, and A. E. Davis, of Salisbury. Other directors are as follows: R. G. Rankin and Kay Dixon, of Gastonia, R. B. Suggs, of Belmont, W. H. Suttentfild, of Statesville, John Rutledge, of China Grove, and Carl Rudisill, of Cherryville. The meeting was well attended.

W. O. Tallent has resigned as superintendent Adams-Swirles Mills, Macon, Ga.

E. L. Sheridan has resigned as superintendent Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga., to accept a position with U. S. Cotton Duck Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Fred W. Symmes, of Greenville, has been elected president and treasurer of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C. He is president of the Nuckasee Manufacturing Company, president and treasurer of the Piedmont Plush Mills and largely interested in the Camperdown Mills, all of Greenville.

The Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., announces the appointment of Charles E. Maher as Mid-western representative, to give personal service to the increasing business in that section.

Mr. Maher is well known throughout the textile trade for his wealth of practical experience and the assistance he can render at the mill.

Mr. Maher has headquarters at 620 Orleans street, Chicago, Ill., at which address he maintains a complete stock of Onyx compounds, together with a well-equipped laboratory and office.

## OBITUARY

MRS. E. L. DANIEL

Griffin, Ga.—Mrs. E. L. Daniel, wife of Elisha Daniel, master mechanic at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, No. 2, Griffin, Ga., died at the Strickland Memorial Hospital after a brief illness. Funeral services were from the Griffin Baptist Church.

J. L. PRITCHETT

Danville, Va.—J. L. Pritchett, president and treasurer of the Riverside and Dan River Mills and one of the most prominent business men in this State, died Sunday as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident on Tuesday of the previous week.

Funeral services were conducted Monday afternoon from the home here.

Mr. Pritchett's condition had not been considered serious and he was believed to have been recovering from bruises and shocks received when his car was overturned when he was returning from Lynchburg. He was 75 years old.

Mr. Pritchett became head of the Riverside and Dan River Mills after the death of H. R. Fitzgerald. In addition to his mill interests he was actively interested in a number of other business concerns in Danville and elsewhere.

Other business connections here included posts as chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Danville, vice-president of the Blue Buckle Overall Company, of Lynchburg, president of the Piedmont Mills of Lynchburg, vice-president of the Danville Traction & Power Co., vice-president of the Danville Ice Co., and director of the Industrial Cotton Mills at Rock Hill, S. C.

For many years he was president of the Dan Valley Flour Mills, of Danville, but recently relinquished that post to his son. Besides being one of the foremost business organizers of the city, Mr. Pritchett took an active part in civic and fraternal affairs. He was a member of the Roman Eagle Lodge of Masons and a Knight Templar.

A native of Halifax, Mr. Pritchett came to Danville



when he was 16 and has resided here since. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eleanor Hickson Pritchett, and two sons, James I. Pritchett, Jr., of this city, and Richard H. Pritchett, of Lynchburg. The accident which proved fatal for Mr. Pritchett occurred when his chauffeur swerved up an embankment to avoid striking a woman on the highway, a wheel collapsing and causing the car to overturn.

### Ashworth Bros. To Handle Platt's Metallic Card Clothing

Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Company, Lexington, N. C., importers of Platt's patented metallic card clothing, has sold its American rights to Ashworth Bros., Fall River, Mass., it is announced by Francis L. Hill, agent.

Mr. Hill, who very successfully introduced the metallic card clothing in the South, will continue with the business as Southern representative for Ashworth Bros., handling all of Platt's tempered wires.

### Gastonia Man Secures Valuable Patent

David A. Day, with the Rex Spinning Company, Gastonia, N. C., has just secured a very valuable patent, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, Charlotte, N. C., through whom the patent was secured.

The patent relates to a leasing machine to be placed in warp handling apparatus whereby leases can be made in moving warp without the necessity of stopping the warp handling machines for taking a lease. As is well known to those versed in textiles, it is necessary to form a shed in the warp about every 500 yards and pass there through a thread to separate the thousands of warp threads into two sections. Heretofore, it has been necessary to stop the warping machines, singeing machines, and the like after approximately 500 yards of warp has been run through the machines and to form a lease therein. Mr. Day has perfected a machine, and has several in operation, which makes it possible to run the warp continuously without stopping to take a lease.

The principle on which the machine operates is to have pairs of slotted tubes and means for forming two separated sheds in the warp while it is moved and to insert these tubes with a lease thread therein, through the sheds and the operator ties the ends of the lease threads together and the tubes are left in this position until, say, 500 yards of warp has been run when the measuring device automatically withdraws the tubes from the sheds leaving the lease thread to be carried along by the moving warp.

The patent has 23 claims therein covering the invention in 23 different ways and covers both the method and machine for performing the leasing operation.

Claim 15 of Mr. Day's patent reads as follows:

"That method of forming lease in moving warp which comprises forming two sheds in the moving warp, inserting the two ends of a lease thread in said sheds while guarding the two ends of the lease thread from contact with the moving warp, then securing the ends of the thread together, and then releasing the lease thread into the moving warp.

"The leasing machines which have been in operation for more than a year by Mr. Day show approximately double the number of yardage per day handled and requiring the service of only one man for operation of these lease forming machines," Mr. Eaton states.

### "Southern L. L. Canvas"

We have an inquiry for the name of the mill which manufactures canvas under the trademark "Southern L. L. Canvas" and will appreciate it if the name of this company is sent to this publication.—Editor.

### 1932 Cotton Ginnings

Counting round as half bales and excluding linters, 2,636,530 bales of cotton were ginned from the growth of 1932 prior to September 16, according to preliminary statistics made public by the Department of Commerce. These ginnings compare with 2,092,758 bales in 1931 and 3,736,120 bales in 1930.

Ginnings for 1932 include 71,063 bales of the crop of 1932 ginned prior to August 31 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1931-1932 compared with 7,307 bales and 78,188 bales of the crops of 1931 and 1930. The statistics also include 51,930 round bales for 1932; 56,458 for 1931 and 94,406 for 1930.

American-Egyptian cotton included in the figures totalled 325 bales for 1932, 797 for 1931 and 1,370 for 1930.

The estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1931, as compiled from various sources, was 26,398,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint. The consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ended July 31, 1931, was approximately 22,402,000 bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 162,000,000.

### Sea Train Excursion Norfolk, Virginia,

Including Seven Hours Cruise Beautiful Chesapeake Bay and Visit to Historic Yorktown

**\$4 SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH, 1932 \$4**  
Round Trip Fare from  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Tickets on sale going Saturday, October 8th. Final limit October 11th, 1932.

Seven Hours Cruise on Chesapeake Steamship Sunday, October 9th. Steamer leave Pinners Point 9:00 A. M., Sunday, October 9th. Returning 4:00 P. M. same day. Round trip fare includes cruise on Chesapeake Bay. Don't miss this fine opportunity to enjoy the salt sea breezes, sailing on the palatial Chesapeake Line steamer.

### SEA TRAIN EXCURSION

A new type of rail and water outing offered by the Southern Railway System with the opportunity of visiting the seashore resorts around Norfolk, seeing Hampton Roads and many other historic points on Chesapeake Bay.

### Reduced Round Trip Pullman Rates

Lunch on steamer enroute at reasonable prices. Accommodations on steamer are limited.

For Tickets, Schedules and Pullman Reservations,  
Consult Ticket Agents

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

# Sulphonating Plant One of Newest Southern Industries

*Cut illustrates the Stone Industries in Charlotte, N. C., the plant being located on Wilkinson Boulevard and Southern Railway, while the office and warehouse building is on West Morehead Street.*



Chas. H. Stone, widely known chemist, manufacturer, and distributor of chemical products for the textile industry, has recently completed and put into operation a sulphonating plant at Charlotte, N. C. It is said to be the only plant of its kind in the South, designed and built especially for the manufacture of sulphonated and related products.

The plant is located on a two-acre plot, just west of the city, and is served by a private siding on the Southern Railway on one side and Wilkinson Boulevard on the other.

The present unit is a two-story building with ample provision for receiving and shipping in carload and truck-load lots. It is equipped with a steam plant, electric power and a battery of sulphonators, each with individual motor drive, as well as experimental units.

A laboratory provided with all of the facilities required for research, analyses, comparative tests and control work, is an important part of the installation.

A private water system provides an ample supply of water from wells on the property.

The following products will be manufactured:

Assistants in the form of penetrating agents, soluble and sulphonated fats and oils, etc., usually used in one or more of the various operations of dyeing, bleaching and finishing of textiles;

Penetrants, used in the dyeing and bleaching of raw stock, yarn and fabrics to promote rapid and thorough wetting of the fibres and more evenly dyed shades;

Softeners in the forms of soluble and sulphonated fats, oils and waxes, used on a large variety of fabrics, either alone or with other materials, to produce the various feels and finishes required by the consuming trades.

The manufacture and sale of the numerous products is in the hands of men long connected with the textile industry, and who therefore know by experience the needs of the finisher and the products best suited for his purposes.

## Cloth Market Makes Good Showing

"During the early part of the week the cloth market was extremely quiet, the principal trading being with second hands, but on Wednesday, following the advance in cotton, second hand goods seemed to largely disappear and the volume of first hand trading was considerably stimulated, with prices strengthening all along the line, so that the total yardage sold for the week makes a good showing. Notwithstanding the need for goods in many directions, buyers hesitated to place orders until some strength was shown in cotton. Probably the most satisfactory business booked during the week was on various constructions of sheetings where the demand was general from the various trades. Print cloths were quite active

on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning; for the week colored goods were relatively quiet; there was a good demand for certain constructions of fine and fancy fabrics and also for sheets, pillow cases and towels," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company report.

"This week's statement of the Federal Reserve System shows decidedly the continuation of the recent favorable trends. Outstanding currency declined 26 million; this makes a total reduction in outstanding currency from the peak of 133 millions which definitely indicates that hoarding is on the decline. In this connection, in discussing the question with one of the large brokerage houses, we were informed that during the month of August they sold securities to the extent of over \$650,000 for cash and their customers admitted that this money



had been hoarded. Since June 15, which was the low point of our monetary gold stock, we have gained over 22 per cent of the \$1,106,000,000 in gold lost to Europe beginning September of last year.

"The market on goods is very sensitive to any change in cotton but we still believe there will be a large demand for goods during the next few weeks."

### Urges Regulation of Production

Greenville, S. C.—All that is really essential now for continued improvement in textiles is for the mills to be reasonable about expanding their operations and thus avoid accumulating stocks of goods, in the opinion of Ralph E. Loper, widely known industrial engineer and textile cost accountant.

"Much of the increased business of textile mills during the past month has been done without profit and often at a loss," he said in discussing the situation. "This condition can be corrected only if mills keep their production in line with market requirements and thus avoid the depressing effect upon prices which would result from excessive stocks of goods."

"The extreme sensitiveness of prices to pressure of excessive stocks was strikingly shown by the response of the cotton market to the government crop report issued August 8 and the subsequent report of September 8. The estimate of 11,306,000 bales of cotton, August 8, was 1,000,000 bales less than the trade generally expected. As a result within two days the net value of the new crop and the American cotton carried over had increased more

than \$100,000,000. A decrease of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the amount of American cotton increased the price 16 per cent almost immediately.

"The September 8 report instead of showing the expected decrease over the August report actually showed a slight increase. This advance was only about 4,000 bales but the market dropped \$6 a bale and while some recovery has been made it shows the extreme sensitiveness of the market to even minor changes in its statistical position.

"This recent experience with the price of cotton should be a valuable object lesson to the textiles mills. Confidence in the future stability of textile prices will do much more to promote purchases than the extremely low prices at which business has recently been done. This essential confidence on the part of buyers can be maintained if mills expand their production only as fast as the market proves its ability to absorb the product at profitable prices."

### Textile Industrial Institute Opens

Spartanburg, S. C.—The fall terms of the Textile Industrial Institute opened with the largest enrollment in ten years. Of the total of 180 pupils approximately 100 are in the freshman class. The school is owned and operated by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The pupils attend school for certain periods and carry on their textile work during intervening periods.

R. B. Burgess, president, announced the addition of two new faculty members.

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# INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
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## The Ripening of Socialism

The movement looking towards the establishment of Socialism and eventually Communism in North Carolina has finally ripened and the leaders of those interested in the effort have come out into the open.

For two years they have abused David Clark and the Southern Textile Bulletin for daring to suggest that there were any professors in our colleges and universities interested in promoting atheism, socialism and communism and vehemently denied the truth of our statements.

Recently Professors E. E. Ericson and W. B. Sanders of the University of North Carolina and one of their students, appeared before the North Carolina Election Board and demanded that the Socialist Party electors be placed upon the ballot in equal position with those of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Being told that it would require a petition signed by 10,000 qualified voters to get the Socialist or any other electors printed upon the ballot, they immediately started a petition for that purpose.

They were told that any socialist could write the names of his electors upon the November ballot and have his vote recorded.

Immediately after the petition was started a Socialist convention was held at Greensboro, N. C., and was presided over by Prof. W. B. Sanders of the Department of Sociology of the University of North Carolina, the same department that was responsible for the bringing of the negro Langston Hughes to the University.

Alton A. Lawrence of Vass, N. C., one of Professor Sanders' pupils at the University, was elected secretary and another one of his pupils made the keynote address.

During the meeting Professor Sanders said

that they (the Socialists) were greatly encouraged by the support being given them by the Greensboro Daily News, Elizabeth City Independent, Chapel Hill Weekly, Durham Herald, Wilmington Star, Wilmington News and the Asheville Citizen-Times. All of these papers will be recognized by people of North Carolina as among those who have been making attacks upon David Clark.

Prof. E. E. Ericson of the University of North Carolina also took an active part in the meeting.

Those present from Duke University were Dr. and Mrs. N. I. White, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. G. Cowper, Dr. and Mrs. H. Shelton Smith and Dr. and Mrs. William Blackburn. Mrs. F. A. G. Cowper is the Mrs. Mary O. Cowper who a few years ago was a very active member of the group who were attacking our cotton mills.

The effort to get the Socialist electors upon the November ballot is not for the purpose of giving Socialists an opportunity to vote but is an effort to dignify the Socialist Party and make it respectable in North Carolina.

They believe that if the Socialist Party can be placed upon the ballot in equal position with the Democratic and Republican parties, it will then become respectable and Socialism will be given a great upward movement in North Carolina.

While engaging in promoting Socialism the professors at the University of North Carolina and those at the N. C. College for Women have been drawing their salaries from funds secured by taxation from the citizens of North Carolina who do not believe in Socialism.

Those at Duke University are living on money derived from the earnings of the late J. B. Duke.

The Socialist Party is not a party in the same sense as the Democratic and Republican Party, both of whom are loyal to our country. The Socialist Party stands for the overthrow of our Government.

They demand collective ownership of land and capital and collective management of all industries.

They believe that all capital should be divided equally between all citizens and that no manufacturing industry should be operated at a profit.

It is difficult for any man to define the difference between socialism, communism, and anarchism because they merge so into each other that no one can tell where one ends and the other begins.

A. Leontyev in his book, "Capitalism and Socialism," says:

Before reaching the full development of communism, human society passes through a lower stage of communism called socialism. Thus there is no impassable precipice.



pice between communism and socialism. Socialism in the process of its development passes on and grows into full communism. Socialism is only a lower stage, the initial step of communism. Socialism then is in this manner the first stage to the communist regime, when the new social order still carries in itself a whole series of traces of the old society from the bosom of which it sprang. With socialism private ownership of the means of production is destroyed. The means of production are socialized and become the property of society as a whole. In this manner the basis of capitalist exploitation is destroyed.

The communists believe that all citizens shall work at some task assigned to them by the State and that the products of the labor of all shall be divided equally among all.

The socialist believes that all wealth and all products of manufacture shall be divided equally among all citizens irrespective of whether or not they labor or contribute anything to the common good.

The anarchist believes that if there be any who have accumulated money or goods and resist being stripped of same, they shall be put out of the way and the modern medium is dynamite.

Communism existed in the days of the apostles and is the oldest of all. Down through the ages we can note many efforts to establish communism and socialism but always they have failed because they deny any reward for individual effort or initiative.

The socialist or communist who by reason of greater effort or greater ability accumulates or produces more than others ceases to be a socialist or communist when an effort is made to take away from him that which he has earned and upon that rock socialism and communism has always split and always will.

Under our system of Government, every man and every woman has a right to vote and has an equal voice in saying how and by whom they shall be governed. The vote of a man without a nickle counts just as much as that of the millionaire.

Our system is not perfect and many injustices creep in but we will never adopt as a substitute socialism or communism which denies the individual any reward for energy or initiative.

After several years, during which seeds of atheism, socialism and communism have been insiduously instilled into the minds of students at the University of North Carolina, the professors have come out into the open and have brought with them some of their student converts.

Now that it can no longer be denied that rampant socialists are teaching, the youth of our State, at the University of North Carolina and at Duke University, we wonder what will be the defense.

Will they expect the taxpayers of North Carolina to be so silly as to believe that men active in seeking to establish socialism in North Carolina are neutral in their class rooms?

Socialism has ripened and burst in North Carolina through instruction given students, even while they were proclaiming that there were no socialistic professors as was charged by David Clark and the Southern Textile Bulletin.

### The Rockingham Situation

There has been much newspaper publicity given to the strike at Rockingham and many untrue statements have been made.

The situation is no different from that of many other strikes. Most of the employees want to return to work but if mills open a small minority will attempt to interfere with them and disorders and possibly bloodshed will result.

The old question of the constitutional right of a man or woman to enter his or her chosen place of employment, without interference, is before the people of North Carolina and in the end will again be established.

The Raleigh News and Observer, a newspaper which would like to see dynamite dropped upon every cotton mill in North Carolina, is attempting to stir up prejudice against W. B. Cole, president of the Hannah Pickett Mills.

In the absence of the owner of the News and Observer, Josephus Daniels, one of his sons who was trained under the socialistic and communistic professors at the University of North Carolina, is writing editorials of which his instructors must be exceedingly proud.

### The Effect of Our Editorial

Following close upon our statement last week that the cotton goods situation was so strong that if mill men had the nerve they could advance prices in the face of the decline in cotton, the following appeared in a New York market report:

It was the impression in the gray goods market that price level, at least, for print cloths was embarked on an upward trend regardless of the action of cotton.

All we need today is the development of confidence and profitable prices will result.

Merchants are selling goods in large volume and that business will eventually come through to mills.

There is no need of shading prices to obtain any order. The time has passed when sellers must stand weak-kneed before buyers.

## *If It's Made of Paper Send Us Your Order*

Cloth Winding Boards  
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper  
Toilet Tissues  
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

**Dillard Paper Co.**  
Greensboro, N. C.



### Smooth Going



"Ring-around-the-spinning ring" go Victor Ring Travelers with a smoothness all their own, saving year on rings, and imparting a smooth, clean twist. Want to try a FREE supply? Merely drop card stating sizes and styles.

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## BULLETIN Classified Ads

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

SPINDALE, N. C.—The Elmore Corporation has completed the equipment of its power plant with the Kennedy pulverized fuel system. This work was done under the supervision of the Kennedy-Van Saun Manufacturing and Engineering Corporation of New York City.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Insulating Yarn Company, which has been operated as a privately-owned company, has been incorporated as Insulating Yarns, Inc., the incorporators being P. P. Murphy and J. R. Hudson, both of Lowell, and B. N. Boyce, of Gastonia.

ROSSVILLE, GA.—New wool equipment has been bought by the Peerless Woolen Mills. This company manufactures men's wear materials and wool blankets. The spinning machinery was purchased from the Johnson & Bassett Co., Inc., of Worcester, Mass.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Newberry Cotton Mills of Newberry have resumed a five-day-week schedule, after operating for some time on a three-day-week schedule, and have also given operatives a 10 per cent increase in pay. Approximately 1,200 workers are affected by the wage increase and lengthened hours.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Johnston Dry Goods Company, manufacturers of dry goods and shirts, will install twenty-five additional machines at an early date. Fifty additional operatives will be put on the pay roll. At present the company has 118 machines with 200 operatives now on the job.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Textiles, Inc., which operates more than twenty mills in this section, and changed several of the spinning mills from cotton spinning over to the manufacture of spun rayon and blended rayon and wool yarns, is running these plants on a full time schedule. Production of this group of mills is 4,000,000 pounds of spun rayon annually. These yarns are woven of all rayon or of combination of rayon and wool.

TAMPA, FLA.—The new hosiery mill which was recently announced for this city will be known as the Tampa Everrite Hosiery Mills. This project is headed by Elias P. Romb, and will be constructed by the Everrite Hosiery Mills of New York. It is understood that the cost will be around \$30,000. It is planned to have the mill in operation by the end of the year.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, spinners and manufacturers of durenne yarns, with plants at Chattanooga, Piedmont and Gadsden, Ala., and at Rossville, Ga., is now marketing, in addition to its former products, a complete range of sizes and plys of Sak sewing thread, natural, gassed and mercerized. They are being manufactured in the Chattanooga plant, plans for the production having been announced some time ago.

These yarns are being sold to many of the leading thread manufacturers and reports indicate that these compare favorably with any in the market, including those spun in Europe. In addition to the Sak threads the extensive line of peeler threads.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

VARIANA, N. C.—Work on the new unit to the Varina Knitting Company, which will be constructed to replace the one recently damaged by fire, and will measure 90x140 feet, with a wing extension to be used for a dyeing department and boiler room, will be started at an early date. The new unit will be one-story and will represent an expenditure of approximately \$35,000, including new equipment.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Carl H. Potter, receiver of the Globe Yarn Mills, Inc., will offer the mill at public auction to the highest bidder for cash October 17, at 12 noon, at the Gaston county court house. Included in the sale will be the land upon which the cotton mill is situated, the cotton mill plant, warehouse, pump houses, tenement houses and other structures belonging to this mill. Also all the fixed and movable machinery, except four twister machines.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—Equipment valued at about \$75,000 is being added in the Kingsport Hosiery Mills at Kingsport, Tenn., which is operated as a unit of the Miller-Smith Hosiery Mills of Chattanooga. This will increase the present capacity about 50 per cent as the new equipment consists entirely of four leg machines and one foot machine. At present the plant is equipped with eleven full-fashioned machines. Hosiery produced in this plant is in the raw and is sent to Chattanooga to be finished. The additional machinery will mean a slight increase in the number of employees.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Full time operation at the Equinox Cotton Mill was started Monday, according to announcement by Robert E. Ligon, general manager. The products of this plant include ducks, canvass and other goods of the heavier types.

The Equinox plant has for the past several months operated on a greatly curtailed schedule. Until about one month ago the mill was operating around 70 per cent of its plant on a basis of four days weekly. At that time the operation was curtailed to three days weekly, which basis the mill has operated on since that time.

The new schedule provides for a 55-hour week and will provide employment for several operatives who have been out of employment for some time.

UNION, S. C.—Fred W. Symmes, Greenville manufacturer, was elected president and treasurer of the Union Buffalo Mills Company at a meeting of the directors held in Columbia. He succeeds W. Shep Nicholson as president. At the same meeting Frank E. Whitman, treasurer, resigned that post and was elected vice-president. These changes are effective October 1, it is officially announced.

These mill properties are capitalized at \$7,000,000, operate a total of 165,000 spindles, own and operate a railroad from Union to Buffalo and have their own power plant. Mr. Symmes is president of the following Greenville textile plants: Nuckasee Manufacturing Company and Piedmont Plush Company and is largely interested in the Camperdown Mill. He is also director in Greenville banks.

## CHEMICALS

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Textile Trade*

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Glauber's Salt (anhydrous)  
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Calcium Chloride  
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Sulphuric Acid  
Complete line of Cudahy Packing Company's  
soaps

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Pine Oil Disinfectant  
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Charlite Heavy Duty Cleanser for paint stripping and cleaning machinery  
Charlite Special Cleaning powder for floors  
Charlite Bottle Special Cleaner  
Formula 404 Treatment for metal and boilers  
Formula 424 Treatment for humidifying systems  
Formula 505 Treatment for Brine Systems  
Formula 515 Treatment for Diesel Engines  
Sodium Hypochlorite—liquid and powder  
Perchloron—high test bleaching powder  
Chlorinated Lime

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**1122 South Boulevard**

**Charlotte, N. C.**

# Southern Textile Exposition Textile Hall

Greenville, South Carolina

October 17 to 22 inclusive

Many improvements in cotton mill machinery have been made during the two years since our last textile show. There is scarcely a machine for textile plants which has not undergone changes which increase productivity and quality. In the field of mill accessories and supplies this same advancement is found.

At our Exposition October 17 to 22 there will be interesting displays from the leading shops. Here will be the only opportunity for those engaged in the textile industry to review the mechanical and chemical accomplishments of the past two years.

Visitors will find paved roads leading from practically every mill to Textile Hall. From Greensboro and Atlanta Pullman sleeping cars will be operated daily by Southern Railway, and set off at Greenville. Passengers may get up as late as they like, and baggage may be left at the station all day.

This year our Exposition is open to everything used in the manufacture of cotton, silk, rayon, and wools, and for dyeing, bleaching and finishing, and the variety of the display will be greater than ever before.

**It will be the most attractive Textile  
Show ever seen**

## Rabbit "Angora Wool" Proving Important Textile Fibre

(Continued from Page 7)

garments, at the Mid-Winter Rabbit Show, held in Charlotte last January, which caused very favorable comment from the thousands of visitors. Mrs. Dorothy P. Houle, of 55 High street, Newbury, Mass., has for a number of years sent her wool to England to be manufactured into cloth. Certain mills there are especially equipped to handle this type of wool and it is interesting to know that one pound of this raw product can be spun so fine in texture that it will average fifteen miles in length. When this quality of yarn is woven into cloth the retail price averages from \$7.50 to \$15.00 per yard.

In Europe aviation is very favorable to this wool for its lightness in weight and warmth. Many hospitals supply large shawls and robes made of the genuine Angora wool for their convalescent patients when lounging around the hospital or grounds.

The American mill interests, searching for new fields to broaden their revenue, are looking with favor upon this development. The following mills are actually carrying on experiments and in some cases have passed the experimental stages: The Pendleton Woolen Mills, of Portland, Ore., co-operating with the Finer Textile Company, of Seattle, Wash., have successfully manufactured some finished products. The Lane DeLuxe Corp., of Bellingham, Wash., have built a mill and expect to equip it with the modern machinery suitable for the manufacture of this wool. In the East, Forte, Dupree and Sawyer, 256 Summer street, Boston, Mass., Masurel Worsted Mills, Inc., Woonsocket, R. I., and I. U. Wood, Jr., secretary, Angora Rabbit Wool Marketing Association of United States, executive offices, Newburyport, Mass. Other companies are interested and the future for this little wool producing animal looks bright.

Some of the leading Angora wool breeders in America are: E. H. Clayton, Villisca, Iowa; Cecil Cosper, Walla Walla, Wash.; Geo. A. Griffiths, Jeannette, Pa.; Maurice B. Sixby, 94 Melrose street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Walter Large, P. O. Box 1272, Joliet, Ill.; Sunnyside Fur Ranch, Vaughn, Mont.; D. L. Webb, 308 E. Thirteenth street, Muncie, Ind., and Long Island Rabbitry, 1 Grape street, Jamaica South, N. Y.

The American Fur Animal, Charlotte, N. C. (subscription \$1.00 per year), long realized the future of this breed and during the past two years has devoted much time and effort in bringing the breeders and manufacturers of America together. With the progress made in Europe it is reasonable to expect that in time, American mills should be able to handle the entire American production of this wool.

Confirming the report that Cannon Mills, Inc., has been made selling agent for the Leaksville Woolen Mills, of Charlotte, N. C., blanket manufacturers, Frederick A. Williams, of Cannon, stated that the new arrangement will become effective as of December 1.

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FINISHING

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**JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY**

247 Atlantic Ave.

Boston, Mass.



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### Sayles Is First to Get Anti-Crease Process License

Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc., is the first American finisher to be appointed a licensee for the Tootal Anti-Crease process, of Tootal, Broadhurst & Lee Co., Ltd., of Manchester, England. Negotiations are pending for the appointment of other licensees, said Kenneth Lee, chairman of the board.

Shipment of the machinery to the Sayles organization will leave England shortly, it was stated. There is no reason why this equipment cannot be made in the United States, eventually, said Mr. Lee. He is very anxious to avoid any exaggerated claims regarding the process. Some writers

have given the impression that it makes cloth "creaseless" which, of course, is not true. The only claim is that it will transform a cotton and a rayon fabric so that it will have animal fiber characteristics. A cloth treated by this process will not crease any more than is true of a fine woolen. Applied to cotton suitings for men's summer clothes, for instance, this is considered as offering considerable.

Experiments have been in progress with regard to applying the process to linens, but thus far the company is not ready to promote this branch of the textile business, as it is not yet satisfied with its results on linens.

Mr. Lee says that actual sale of anti-crease processed goods has been

in progress for about nine months, in a moderate way, to get the reaction of the various markets.

It is interesting that the scientific work that resulted in the discovery of this process was under the direction of a physicist. Fourteen years ago, when the company decided to undertake research with the goal of producing a cotton fabric that would not crease any more than a fine woolen, it was the conviction that the problem was one in physics and not in chemistry.

### Display To Feature Carolina Goods

Greenville, S. C.—A Carolina products show, designed to present to the public the great variety of articles manufactured in this State, will be held under auspices of the Junior Chamber of Commerce October 20-22 in connection with Textile Show Week, it was announced by W. N. Watson, Jr., local "Jaycee" president.

Co-operation of local merchants has been secured and displays will be placed in windows of about thirty Main street business houses. Object of the event is to show local citizens and visitors attending the textile show the diversity and quality of South Carolina's manufactured goods.

Details of the show have not been worked out and not all available display space has been taken as yet by manufacturers, but plans are proceeding rapidly.

#### Second Hand Wanted

Want second hand night weaving, good fixing experience and first-class man with help necessary. Give age, experience, references, and reasons for desiring change in application addressed to "Second Hand," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### WANTED TO BUY

One Garnett Machine suitable for making Batts to be used in making Mattresses. Reply P. O. Box 1123, Greenville, S. C.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The rise in raw cotton prices last week checked declines in gray goods prices and served to quicken demand. Sales increased materially. Buyers who had been holding back in the past several weeks were in the market again and in numerous cases, placed large orders. The best business was done in print cloths, carded broadcloths and narrow sheetings, although other gray goods constructions were more active at better prices.

Trade in finished goods was more promising and prices were firmer. Fine yarn cotton goods sold fairly well at firm prices. Fancy goods for spring were in better demand and sales of novelty weaves continued on a favorable basis.

Narrow drills were not generally active, but it was found that production in this division has fallen off to some extent and there is little in the way of dangerous selling pressure.

Filling sateens have continued moderately active, with both Southern and Eastern mills booking fairly good orders. Prices on the whole were strengthened during the week. Three-leaf twills also were in a better position and on some styles healthy price advances were made.

Rayon fabrics, still in good demand, remained in such a confused state that not a few buyers had thrown up their hands in disgust and concentrated their efforts upon other fabrics—either silk or cotton—where it was possible to get deliveries.

One of the most favorable factors in the situation is the encouraging trend of retail sales. Reports from merchants in all sections of the country show that consumer purchases are steadily increasing. Many stores are finding it necessary to reorder continually and the retail market appears definitely on the upward trend.

Prices at the close of the week were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3⅜
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	45¢-4¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5⅞
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5
Brown sheetings, standard	5½
Tickings, 8-ounce	11
Denims	10
Dress ginghams	10½-12½
Standard prints	5¾

### Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.  
New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets were generally quiet last week, although inquiry became much more active and sales showed some increase as cotton advanced during the closing days of the week. The best interest continued in knitting yarns. Prices on these counts held very firm during the cotton decline.

Weaving yarn demand has slackened, spinners reporting little interest during the last week except for small lots wanted for prompt shipment. Weavers bought heavily in August and quite a few did not have goods orders to consume all the yarn. Until they catch up, little interest from them is anticipated. Knitters, on the other hand, have goods orders and are taking deliveries promptly.

There has been no change in combed yarn prices but the market is easier, spinners having a large volume of advance orders, but report, since the decline in cotton, specifications have been small. They need immediate shipping instructions and several have shaded prices on new business to obtain them. The setback in combed orders is normal following the exceptionally active market that had been seen for more than a month, ending with the drop in the raw material.

Average weekly sales during July, August and September this year were more than 50 per cent greater than the average weekly production of carded yarn. This compares with a ratio of sales to production of 93.4 per cent for the like 1931 months. Carded yarn sales for the September quarter this year averaged nearly 500,000 pounds per week in excess of the average weekly sales for the 1931 September quarter. Production of carded yarn in this quarter averaged over 800,000 pounds per week less than the average weekly output in the like 1931 period. Spindles operating on carded sales yarn of all sorts showed a weekly average of 39 per cent of normal during this quarter, compared with 52 per cent a year ago.

While the situation is reported quieter, there have come to spinners a substantial number of small commitments and a few large inquiries.

<b>Southern Single Warps</b>		40s	25½
10s	15	40s ex.	27½
12s	15½	50s	30½
14s	16	60s	35½
16s	16½	<b>Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply</b>	
20s	17	8s	15½
26s	19	10s	16
30s	20	12s	16½
<b>Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps</b>		16s	17½
8s	15	20s	18½
10s	15½	<b>Carpet Yarns</b>	
12s	16	Tinged carpet, 8s, 3	
16s	17	and 4-ply	13
20s	18	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
24s	19½	and 4-ply	14
30s	21	White carpet, 8s, 3	
36s	24½	and 4-ply	15
40s	25½	<b>Part Waste Insulating Yarn</b>	
40s ex.	27½	8s, 1-ply	12½
<b>Southern Single Skeins</b>		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	13
8s	15	10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	13½
10s	15	12s, 2-ply	14½
12s	15½	16s, 2-ply	15½
14s	16	20s, 2-ply	16½
16s	16½	26s, 2-ply	19
20s	17	30s, 2-ply	19½
26s	19	<b>Southern Frame Cones</b>	
30s	20	8s	15
30s ex.	21½	10s	15½
<b>Southern Two-Ply Skeins</b>		12s	16
8s	15	14s	17
10s	15	16s	17½
12s	15½	18s	18
14s	16	20s	18½
16s	16½	22s	19
20s	17	24s	19
24s	18	26s	19½
26s	19	28s	20
30s	20	30s	21
30s ex.	21		

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

## SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

### for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

*Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.*

**AKRON BELTING CO.**, Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

**AKTIVIN CORP.**, The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 200 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Reps.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.; Cannon Mills (Yarn Dept.), Kannapolis, N. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 711 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.

**ARABOL MFG. CO., THE**, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.

**ARNOLD HOFFMAN & CO., INC.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Frank G. North, P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr. 8 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., INC.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

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**BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS**, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

**BRIGHTS-SHAFFNER CO.**, 600 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C. P. O. Box 188, Salem Station, S. A. Harris, Mgr., W. H. Parks, Sales Mgr.

**BORNE-SCHRYMER CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.

**BROWN CO., DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

**BROWN & CO., D. F.**, 259-261 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Newlin W. Pyle, Charlotte, N. C.

**BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc.**, Sta. B., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Warehouses, Union Storage & Warehouse Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Quaker City Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Sou. Office 1800 Belvedere Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

**BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W.**, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432 West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

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**DRAPER CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass., Sou. Rep. E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.: Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

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**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I.**, Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Bldg. Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**EATON, PAUL B.**, 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES**, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

**EMMONS LOOM HARNES CO.**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

**FIDELITY MACHINE CO.**, 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

**FIRTH-SMITH CO.**, 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Southern Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

**FORD CO., J. B.**, Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford, Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

**GASTONIA BRUSH CO.**, Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

**GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP.**, 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.**, Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., T. J. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgr. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., L. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Solbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO.**, Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**GILL LEATHER CO.**, Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

**GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC.**, THE, Akron, Ohio, Sou. Reps.: W. G. Kilick, 207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-B N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 First St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Con. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

**HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C"** and Clearfield Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.

**HART PRODUCTS CORP.**, 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 285, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

**HERMAS MACHINE CO.**, Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOUGHTON & CO., E. F.**, 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 820 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta, Office.

**HYGROLIT, INCORPORATED**, Kearny, N. J. Southern Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

**JOHNSON, CHAS. B.**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**KEEVER STARCH CO.**, Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

**LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC.**, 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

**MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBOSTON-MANHATTAN, INC.**, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1106 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Annisston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa Allen & Jemison Co., Montgomery, Teague Hardware Co., Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co., Georgia-Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeFreese (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina-Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co., Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Beting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros. High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenor, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Roy Walker, (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co. Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

**MARSTON CO., JOHN P.**, 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: O. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

**MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC.**, 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Hulse, V. Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; Y. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

**MAUNY STEEL CO.**, 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlbut, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**MORTON MACHINE WORKS**, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC.**, 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savers, Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

**NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO.**, Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 210 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lauer, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy E. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**, 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomson, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

**OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC.**, New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga., L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Moline, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Orsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Browning, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.



**PERKINS & SON, INC.,** B. F., Holyoke, Mass.  
Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg.,  
Charlotte, N. C.

**PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO.,**  
Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agents F. L. Hill, Box 407,  
Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Cra-  
merton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lex-  
ington, N. C.

**ROCKWEAVE MILLS,** LaGrange, Ga. Wm. H.  
Turner, Jr., V-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.:  
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner &  
Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Sup-  
ply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young &  
Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham,  
Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga,  
Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville,  
Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S.  
C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland  
Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS,** 147 Milk St., Boston,  
Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N.  
C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou.  
Offices: Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spar-  
tanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

**SEYDEL-WOOLEY CO.,** 748 Rice St., N. W. At-  
lanta, Ga.

**SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO.,** Woonsocket, R. I.  
Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Rodgers, Box 752, Atlanta,  
Ga.

**SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION,** Paterson, N.  
J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte,  
N. C.

**SIRRIE & CO.,** J. E., Greenville, S. C.  
**SOLVAY SALES CORP.,** 61 Broadway, New York  
City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. More-  
head St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chem-  
ical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.;  
Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New  
Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham,  
Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami  
and Jacksonville, Fla.

**SONOCO PRODUCTS CO.,** Hartsville, S. C.  
**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.,** Charlotte,  
N. C.

**STANLEY WORKS, THE,** New Britain, Conn.  
Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W.  
Atlanta, Ga. H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Hor-  
ace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.,** 2100 W. Allegheny  
Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621  
E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn,  
Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain,  
Greenville Office.

**STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.,** 285 Madison Ave.,  
New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Char-  
lotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

**TERRELL MACHINE CO.,** Charlotte, N. C., E.  
A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

**TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE,**  
Providence, R. I. Sou. Office 909 Johnston Bldg.,  
Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

**U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.,** Manchester, N.  
H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division);  
Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.:  
L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank  
Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.,** 159 Aborn St.,  
Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. F. Vaughan,  
Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; C. B. Land, Box 4,  
Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co.,  
Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte,  
N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.;  
Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sulli-  
van Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply  
Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Bir-  
mingham, Ala.

**VEEDER-ROOT, INC.,** Hartford, Conn. Sou.  
Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Char-  
lotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard  
Court, Charlotte, N. C.

**VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO.,** Providence, R.  
I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National  
Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.;  
520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. B. F. Barnes,  
Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office;  
A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

**VISCOSE CO.,** Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS,** Whitinsville, Mass.  
Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W.  
H. Porcher and R. L. Daulton, Mgrs.; 1317 Beale  
Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas,  
Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and G. M. Powell,  
Atlanta Office.

**WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.,** Whitins-  
ville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East  
Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

## American Enka Property Valued at \$2,489,626

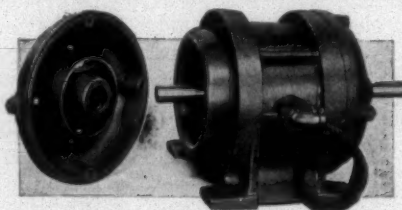
Enka, N. C.—According to an announcement made public the properties of the American Enka Corporation are now valued at \$2,489,626, a reduction of \$250,988 in the \$2,740,614 valuation of last year. Officials of the corporation had requested the Buncombe County Tax Commission to make a reduction.

The tax commission, following the request, took the matter up with the control board which held the commission had the power to act.

## New Textile Motor

A new Seal-Clad open type textile motor is announced by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. Troublesome screens or similar devices for the prevention of lint entering the motor are eliminated. Improvements in design are incorporated to permit free travel of lint in the air passages which eliminates frequent cleaning required with the standard type of motor.

The stator windings are covered at both ends, providing a smooth hard surface to which lint will not adhere. The integrally cast rotor fans are so shaped as to eliminate pockets where



fly could collect. Discharge openings for the cooling air are large and smooth, leaving no sharp edges. Motor housings have unrestricted inlet openings with smooth interior surfaces free from irregularities that would provide lodgement for fly. In fact, all air passages are large and free from obstructions so that the cooling air will carry through all passages in the motor, foreign matter in suspension.

In addition this new design provides cartridge type ball bearings, waste packed, or ring oiling type, long leads for flexible conduit, and straight or tapered shaft extension.

## New Mechanical-Drive Turbine Announced By General Electric

A new mechanical-drive, noncondensing steam turbine for driving centrifugal pumps, fans and other rotating equipment has been developed by the General Electric Company. This turbine is suitable for driving equipment at speeds from 1,200 to 4,000 r. p. m. and is available up to 250 h. p. under suitable steam conditions. The new turbine is a single-stage machine with two rows of revolving buckets. Simple in construction, it is an addition to the standard line of General Electric mechanical-drive turbines. The wheel casing is split horizontally to allow easy access to the internal parts and the steam and exhaust pipes are connected to the lower half of the machine. A centrifugal governor, with

weights pivoting on knife edges, operates with very little friction and provides proper speed regulation. An independent emergency governor is included. The new turbine bears the type designation D-59 and, except for being larger, is similar to the type D-57.

## New Permutit Booklet

"No Scale, No Sludge, No Mud—The Application of Zeolite Water Softeners to the treatment of Boiler Feed Water." This is the title of a very complete, interesting, 36-page booklet just published by The Permutit Company, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York. It is profusely illustrated with photographs and diagrams and contains tabulated data, conversion tables, factors, reactions, etc. Copies may be obtained free upon request to the above company.

## Tennessee Eastman Running Three Shifts

Kingsport, Tenn.—The cellulose acetate unit of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation is now operating on a full time schedule, with three eight-hour shifts on the payroll.

## Train Travel—Bargain Fares

Via

## Southern Railway System

September 30th-October 1st

Round Trip Fares from Charlotte,  
N. C.

New York, N. Y.	\$ 9.50
Philadelphia, Pa.	8.50
Atlantic City, N. J.	8.50
Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.50
Baltimore, Md.	6.00
Washington, D. C.	5.00

Tickets on sale Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. Good on all regular trains (except Crescent Limited trains 37 and 38). Final limit Washington and Baltimore tickets Oct. 3rd, other destinations Oct. 4th.

Tickets good in Pullman sleeping cars upon payment Pullman charges.

## Reduced Round Trip Pullman Rates

Excellent service with through sleeping cars. High-class day coach service.

For information and Pullman reservations call on Ticket Agents or address

**R. H. GRAHAM,**  
Division Passenger Agent,  
Charlotte, N. C.

# Mill Village Activities

*Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."*

## MARTINSVILLE, VA.

MARTINSVILLE COTTON MILLS, INC.

The president, B. B. Gossett, the treasurer, E. C. Dwelle, and the general superintendent, E. P. Cofield, are all Charlotte citizens, so of course we felt at home.

Superintendent L. V. Andrews is a courteous and kindly gentleman, and gave us a warm welcome. L. C. Coggins, overseer carding and spinning, had some fine pointed paragraph mottoes on his desk which we copied, but misplaced with other notes, much to our regret. J. B. Bradford is overseer weaving; L. E. Rikard, overseer cloth room; O. D. Joyner, master mechanic.

Martinsville is a nice little town, but does not grow rapidly. The mill has 17,920 spindles and 444 looms. Product—sheetings.

### HIGH ALTITUDE BAD ON CARS

It was a hundred-mile jump from Lynchburg to Martinsville, and another hundred from there to Fries—and gee! what a trip!

Mountains are grand as a background for scenery! Covered with Autumn dress of gorgeous colors, they are lovely to the eye, and inspire one with lofty ideals. But try climbing them! Try driving a John Henry—or even a Cadillac—in a 3,000-foot altitude, and see what happens.

"Uncle Hamp" and I were dreadfully upset over the antics of our "Bulletin Special," and thought for sure we were going to be stranded in those wild regions over night, far from any sign of life. The incline did not seem so steep, but our car puffed, blowed, smoked, sputtered, jumped, bucked, back-fired, hissed, boiled over, and finally stopped stock still. We looked away down 3,000 feet to the bottom of the mountain, and "Uncle Hamp" said:

"Well, dear, anyhow, we are 'sitting on top of the world! Isn't that something to be proud of?"

"Not if we have to sit too long," I answered, stepping on the starter which promptly responded, but the car would not move beyond the pace of a highland turtle.

"And I thought the Ford was always dependable," I wailed.

"They are," affirmed Hamp. "Once a preacher was enumerating the many pitfalls and traps of Satan, and, banging the pulpit with his fist he stormed out: 'The Ford car is taking more people to h— than anything else.' Whereupon a good sister shouted, 'Glody Hallelujah!' The preacher rebuked her, saying: 'Sister, why should it make you happy to know so many people are going to h— in Ford cars?' Her answer came promptly: 'Cause a Ford kyar ain't never tuck nobody nowhere yit Becky Ann, we'll get back home.'"

We felt better after a big fine Studebaker came creeping along like an old mule after a hard week's plowing, and finally reaching a filling station, we learned that it was no fault of our car, but the high altitude, and that all cars were more or less affected by it.

## FRIES, VA.

WASHINGTON MILLS CO.

This is a very large mill—75,744 spindles and 1,706 looms—on sheeting and drills. The mill is largely dependent on New River for power, and the river is almost dried up. The company has orders and would gladly run day and night, but lack of water makes it impossible.

The day we were there the mill started at seven and had to stop at eleven. They were hoping to have enough water by night to give the night line four or five hours' work.

Under the circumstances we could not push our work, but have promise of hearty support "when the river fills up." This is a rich field for a good write-up under favorable conditions, and we would like to have pictures and sketches of various people here who have made good.

D. J. Whittaker is carder; G. E. Jennings, spinner; J. I. Whittaker, weaver; and Earnest Robinson (Georgia Cracker) is overseer cloth room.

We get lots of invitations to dine which we can seldom accept for lack of time, but we've never had a more urgent invitation than that extended by J. F. Schaeffer, second hand in day carding, and next time we go to Fries we are going to sample the good eats he says his landlady provides.

In the office, Mr. John Thorpe, agent and vice-president, is the leading spirit—a genial and courteous gentleman; so also is Secretary C. H. Reid. J. W. Bolton, superintendent, is a fine looking widower who lives alone in a great big house. (Widows and old maids take note of this and arrange a campaign.) If they need any advice on "how," ask "Aunt Becky," who has had experience.

## NORWOOD, N. C.

NORWOOD MFG. CO.

(In our report of the Flower Club activities last week, the most important part of all was unaccountably left out, and we are herewith making apologies and corrections.—Aunt Becky.)

### MR. COLTRANE SPEAKS OF CO-OPERATION AND LOYALTY OF HIS FRIENDS—THE OPERATIVES

Mr. Coltrane, who will be 90 Christmas Day, is still very active, and "Miss Jenn" is ever at his side, and vitally interested in all his affairs. It was touching to see how the young boys crowded as close to Mr. Coltrane as possible, and eagerly drank in every word that he uttered. Mr. Coltrane says that in his 30 years as president of Norwood Mfg. Co., he has never known a more loyal, co-operative, helpful and sympathetic people than his employees, who he terms his friends.

Mr. J. F. Shinn, manager, D. J. Skidmore, superintendent, J. W. Hines, carder, John M. Shinn, spinner, and C. B. Farmer, twister and winder, came in for many compliments for loyalty and helpfulness. Mr. Coltrane said that he and the manager, Mr. J. F. Shinn, had worked together in perfect harmony for 30 years, and he had



never known a cleaner, finer or more honorable Christian gentleman than Mr. Shinn.

Superintendent Skidmore, some of the overseers and many operatives have served around 25 and 30 years.

#### LADIES WHO WON PRIZES

At the closing of the program, prizes were awarded for best flower yards and best gardens.

For Flowers—Mrs. John Hunnicutt, first prize, \$5.00; Mrs. Dora Luther, second prize, \$2.50.

Best Garden—Mrs. Dock Shoe, first prize, \$5.00; Mrs. Price, second prize, \$2.50.

Best Premises—Mrs. Small, first prize, \$3.00; Mrs. J. W. Surratt, second prize, \$2.00.

Ten others received compliments and honorable mention, and were awarded a special prize of \$1.00 each as follows:

Mesdames Wallace Smith, J. W. Surratt, Ingram Cooper, Frank Sasser, Merritt Mabrey, Lottie Bowers, John Gallimore, Lola Singleton, Mrs. Chatman and little Miss Mabel Leonard, a 12-year-old motherless girl.

### Kings Mountain, N. C., News Items

(This was on our desk when we came in recently. It should have been published earlier.—Aunt Becky.)

The Dilling Silk Mill is running full time day and night. The old Dilling Mill is running full in day time after standing more than a year. Most all the mills here are running full time. The Phenix Mill gave their help a fish fry recently on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. J. B. Hothersall, superintendent of the Dilling Silk Mill, who has spent the last three months in England with his brothers and sisters, sailed September 3rd for home. Every one at the mill is anxiously awaiting his return.

C. C. Bobo has resigned as night overseer of silk department and R. M. Caruthers has been promoted from second hand in day time to night overseer.

Aunt Becky, you must come back to Kings Mountain when you can stay longer. You ought to see my dahlias now, although the dry weather has hurt them a lot. I wonder how Uncle Hamp's are doing? POLLY.

(Uncle Hamp had some fine ones but dry weather almost ruined them.—Aunt Becky.)

### LYNCHBURG, VA.

#### A FEW HISTORICAL FACTS

Some place—Lynchburg. It is an important manufacturing center, with fine transportation facilities. It is southwest of the center of Virginia, on the banks of James River and James River canal. The area is about five square miles, with a population of over 30,000; almost entirely American.

Lynchburg has a picturesque location. The steep ascent from the river is broken into terraced hills, ornamented with grand old trees, lovely shrubbery, flowers and handsome residences, with Blue Ridge hills and the peaks of Otter in the background.

Lynchburg has around 100 acres in parks, and a number of fine educational buildings. One of the Randolph-Macon system of colleges located there many years ago, occupying one of the most beautiful sites in that vicinity. Virginia Christian College, business colleges, and a fine Library, the Auditorium, Y. M. C. A. and Masonic Home and Retreat are conspicuous city structures.

Dams on the James River furnish water power for manufacturing purposes. In 1900 a factory for the making of shoes was established, and in a few years became

the leading industry with the tobacco industry next in importance. Coal, iron, ore and granite are found in this region, and heavy shipments are made.

The first home was built here in 1786; the town was incorporated in 1805; and became a city in 1852. Lynchburg was named for John Lynch, who established a ferry across the James River.

During the War of Secession, Lynchburg was a base of supplies of some importance, for the Confederate army.

#### CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE CORP.—LYNCHBURG DIVISION

Of course the advantages of this lovely city was discovered by textile manufacturers, and the "Consolidated Textile Corporation (Lynchburg Division)" is now the name of the nice mills which were erected 30 or more years ago. But to look at them one would think they were more recently erected.

The machinery is nice and modern, everything clean, and work running smoothly under the supervision of Culver Batson, Division manager. Curtailment had been necessary, but the mill is now on full time and hopes to continue so. It had been many years since "Aunt Becky" had visited this plant but she was not forgotten, and received a welcome that was a real heart-warmer. "Uncle Hamp" was accepted cordially, too, and says those "Virginians can express a lot of good will in a handshake."

I tell him that most of those mill overseers no doubt came from Georgia, North and South Carolina! A. L. Fisher, overseer carding, used to be in Forest City, N. C., and J. J. Mahaffey, master mechanic, was trained under Capt. Harry Meikleham at Lindale, Ga. D. F. Short, overseer weaving, is a Carolina man, and so is S. B. Hammer, overseer cloth room, if we make no mistake—though he has been here since the mill started, and may have "gone Virginian." H. H. Colbert, overseer spinning, has been here all his life. James Rhuland and Sterling Harris are second hands in spinning; S. G. Bradley and H. Lucas Childress are second hands in weaving; C. T. Driskill, supply man.

C. E. Powers, card grinder, W. B. Roberts, Roy Wright, W. A. Gardner and W. B. Stone are among our old subscribers and friends of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and we added several new ones, among whom are R. H. Foster, R. H. Harper, Robert W. Brooks, Z. R. Kennon and T. G. Webber.

This mill has 56,796 spindles and 1,578 looms. Mr. Hammer presented us a pair of pretty pillow cases with broad yellow woven hem, as a souvenir of our trip. They are lovely and we predict that this product will be in great demand.

### Aunt Nan's Birthday Card Shower

It is a wonder she received them with her name misspelled in the Bulletin like it was, but "Aunt Nan" (Mrs. N. C. Hasty) did receive cards from four States, honoring her 79th birthday, September 20th.

Not knowing that I had asked for it, she is still puzzled over how people got her name! Do wish the kind friends who responded could have seen her surprise and delight. She received a box of handkerchiefs, too, which pleased her very much.

Aunt Nan is not one bit childish. She has a most remarkable memory and is very romantic and sentimental. All her cards have gone into her treasure box and she shows them to her friends—always marveling over "how" people knew about "her."

I do thank the good friends who made Aunt Nan so happy on her birth day.

"AUNT BECKY."

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

### OFFER FOR QUICK SALE

At attractive price, one 10,000-spindle colored goods weave mill, now in operation, located in Northeast Georgia. Also one 10,000-spindle Yarn Mill with weave shed. Both may be seen in operation. If interested write for complete and detailed specifications.

**C. L. Upchurch & Sons**  
Athens, Ga.

WANTED—Position as village and yard overseer, fully experienced in construction and village maintenance, now employed but desire to change. Can save you money in village maintenance. Address RX-602, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### FOR SALE

Two (2) Morton Beam Dyeing Machines complete with pump and air compressor. These Machines in first-class condition. Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or carder and spinner in medium or large carded yarn mill. MC. H. J., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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## Bemberg-Glanzstoff Mills Operating Near Capacity

Elizabethton, Tenn.—The American Bemberg Corporation and the American Glanzstoff Corporation are now operating on almost a normal schedule and producing almost as much rayon yarns as ever. It was announced about the middle of July that these plants were recalling a few of their former operatives almost every day. This has been continued until the present time when a large number have been returned to the pay roll. Much optimism prevails here in this announcement and it has had a very stimulating effect on business. The Glanzstoff Corporation installed some new machines and did some work on other machinery and pipes, etc., during the curtailment program.

## Big Shipment of Blankets

Asheville, N. C.—Efird's, chain department store, has just announced that four carloads of Chatham, Leaksville and Elkin blankets, the largest individual at once shipment of blankets ever made into the Piedmont section of the Carolinas, was purchased by the firm for the fall sale. The prices, the store pointed out, are the lowest in blanket history.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

IN THE MATTER OF HUNTSVILLE HARDWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., BANKRUPT.

IN BANKRUPTCY—No. 5164.

### NOTICE OF SALE

Under the authority of an order made by Honorable Jere Murphy, Referee in Bankruptcy, on the 13th day of September, 1932, the undersigned Trustee of the above named bankrupt will, on the 3rd day of October, 1932, at 11:00 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the County Court House door, in the City of Huntsville, Alabama, the following described personal property of said bankrupt, to-wit:

All machinery, equipment, supplies, book accounts, notes, and other choses in action, timber contracts, trucks and all other personal property owned and used by said bankrupt in connection with its business heretofore conducted at West Huntsville, Alabama, wherever said property may be located.

Inventory of machinery will be provided on application to the undersigned, prior to day of sale.

L. O. ERWIN,

Trustee of Huntsville Hardwood Manufacturing Company, Inc., Bankrupt.  
Huntsville, Alabama.



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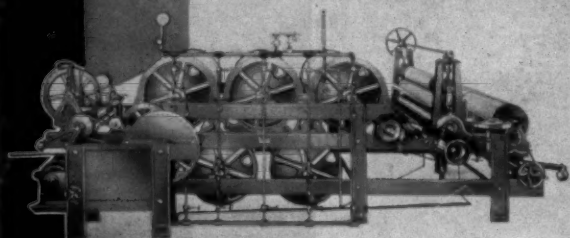
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